

جمهورية مصر العربية



وزارة التربية والتعليم
والتعليم الفني

نموذج إجابة

امتحان شهادة إتمام الدراسة الثانوية العامة

للعام الدراسي ٢٠١٧/٢٠١٦ - الدور الأول

المادة : الفيزياء (باللغة الانجليزية)

نموذج



1- (one mark) (For the question chosen by the student to answer)

(a) Fleming's right hand rule.

(b) Fleming's left hand rule.

2- (one mark) (For the question chosen by the student to answer)

(a) The tuning circuit is used in radio receivers to pick up a particular broadcast station.

(b) The hot - wire ammeter is used to measure the intensity of DC current and the effective value of AC current.

3- (one mark)

Answer: © Twice

4- (one mark)

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

(½ mark)

$$T_2 = \frac{0.5 \times 6000}{0.4}$$

$$T_2 = 7500 \text{ K}$$

(½ mark)

5- (one mark)

$$\Delta E = E_M - E_L = (-2.42 \times 10^{-19}) + (5.44 \times 10^{-19})$$

$$\Delta E = 3.02 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

(½ mark)

$$v = \frac{\Delta E}{h} = \frac{3.02 \times 10^{-19}}{6 \times 10^{-34}}$$

$$v = 5.033 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$$

(½ mark)

6- (one mark) (For the question chosen by the student to answer)

(a) The wire (Y)

(b) Answer: (b), decreases.

7- (Two marks)

- The ammeter in the second case ($R_s = 0.02 \Omega$) **(one mark)**

- As the shunt resistance decreases, the measuring rang increases

or
$$I = \left(\frac{I_g R_g}{R_s} \right) + I_g$$
 (one mark)

8- (Two marks)

- Due to different concentrations of charge carriers in the two regions, diffusion current occurs. **(one mark)**

- Uncovered (+ve) ions appear in n-region and uncovered (-ve) ions appear in p-region.

- The region containing these ions are free from charge carriers and called the depletion region. **(one mark)**

9- (Two marks)

$4 I_1 + 2 I_2 + 0 = 12$ **(½ mark)**

$0 + 2 I_2 - 3 I_3 = 2$ **(½ mark)**

$I_1 - I_2 - I_3 = 0$ **(½ mark)**

$I_3 = 0.46 A$ **(½ mark)**

(أى معادلات أخرى صحيحة تحصل على الدرجة)

10- (one mark)

Answer: (d) out of the page

11- (one mark) (For the question chosen by the student to answer)

(a) The capacitor capacitance or the current frequency.

(b) self inductance of the coil or capacitance of the capacitor

12- (one mark)

Answer: (a) , nR

13- (one mark)

A backward emf is induced in the secondary coil.

14- (one mark)

$A.m^2$ or $N.m T^{-1}$

(or any other equivalent unit)

15- (one mark)

The kinetic energy of the freed photoelectrons is unchanged.

16- (Two marks)

when (K) is turned on:

$$Req_1 = 0.5 R$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V_B}{0.5R}$$

(½ mark)

When (K) is off:

$$Req_2 = R$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V_B}{R}$$

(½ mark)

$$\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{V_B}{0.5R} \times \frac{R}{V_B}$$

$$\frac{I_1}{2} = \frac{1}{0.5}$$

$$I_1 = 4 A$$

(½ mark)

$$\text{The ammeter reading} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 A$$

(½ mark)

Another Answer:

$$\text{- When (K) is off, } Req = \frac{1}{2} R$$

(1 mark)

$$I_1 = 2 \times 2 = 4 A$$

(½ mark)

$$\text{The ammeter reading} = 2A$$

17- (Two marks)

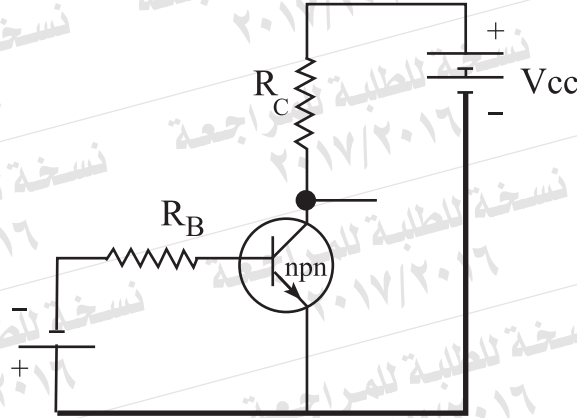
(a) In (NOT) gate, when $A = 1$

(one mark)

In (AND) gate, when $A = 0$, $B = 0$ and: $A = B = 0$

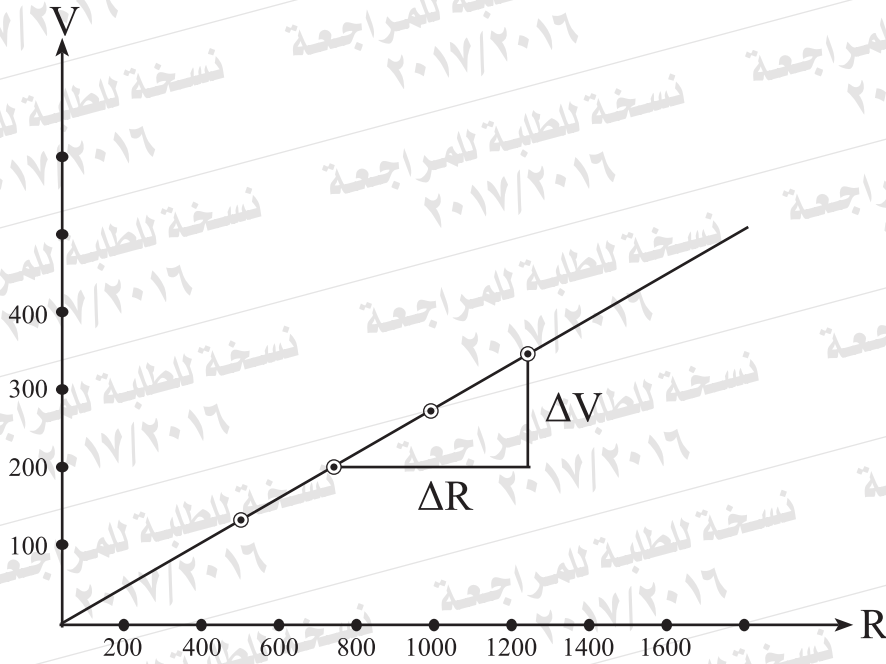
(one mark)

(b)



18- (Two marks)

Frist : (one mark)



second : (one mark)

$$\text{slope} = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta R} = I_g$$

$$I_g = \frac{250 - 150}{1250 - 750} = 0.2 \text{ A}$$

(½ mark)

(½ mark)

19- (one mark) (For the question chosen by the student to answer)

(a) The attractive forces that pull the free electrons inside the metal.

These forces are exerted by the positive ions.

(b) The distribution of the radiation intensity with wavelength.

20- (one mark)

Depending on the direction of the current through the galvanometer coil, the pointer and the coil can deflect either clockwise or counter clockwise.

21- (one mark) (For the question chosen by the student to answer)

(a) Increasing the wire length or decreasing the wire cross sectional area.

(b) Increasing the equivalent (external) resistance in the circuit or decreasing the circuit current.

22- (one mark)

Due to the variation in the magnetic flux that intercepts the metallic block.

23- (one mark) (For the question chosen by the student to answer)

(a) This means that the self inductance of the coil = 0.1 H.

(b) This means that the transformer efficiency = 80%

24- (one mark)

Line spectrum: is the spectrum consisting of specific frequencies and not continuously distributed. (½ mark)

Continuous spectrum: is the spectrum consisting of all wavelengths in a continuous manner. (½ mark)

25- (Two marks)

- The self inductance of the coil increases to double. (one mark)

- Because self inductance is inversely proportional to the coil length

or $L \propto \frac{1}{\ell}$ (one mark)

26- (Two marks)

$\text{emf} = (\text{emf})_{\max} \sin \theta$ (one mark)

$10 = (\text{emf})_{\max} \sin 45$ ($\frac{1}{2}$ mark)

$(\text{emf})_{\max} = 10 \sqrt{2} \text{ V}$ ($\frac{1}{2}$ mark)

Another answer:

$(\text{emf})_{\text{eff}} = 10 \text{ V}$ ($\frac{1}{2}$ mark)

$(\text{emf})_{\max} = (\text{emf})_{\text{eff}} \times \sqrt{2}$ (one mark)

$(\text{emf})_{\max} = 10 \sqrt{2} \text{ V}$ ($\frac{1}{2}$ mark)

27- (Two marks)

$n_i^2 = N_A^- \cdot n$ ($\frac{1}{2}$ mark)

$n_i^2 = 10^{13} \times 10^{11}$ ($\frac{1}{2}$ mark)

$n_i = \sqrt{10^{24}}$ ($\frac{1}{2}$ mark)

$n_i = 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ($\frac{1}{2}$ mark)

28- (one mark)

Answer: $\odot \frac{E}{C}$

29- (one mark)

It allows the accumulation of the excited Neon atoms due to its long lifetime, reaching the condition of population inversion.

30 - (one mark) (For the question chosen by the student to answer)

- (a) It measures the value of resistance directly.
- (b) It increases the range of measuring the current intensity or decreases the resistance of the device, not to affect the intensity of the measured current.

31- (one mark)

Answer : $\odot$

32- (one mark)

Wavelength at point (O)

33- (one mark)

The magnitude of the induced electromotive force is proportional to the rate by which the conductor cuts the lines of the magnetic flux linked with it.

34- (Two marks)

Answer : $\odot (X_3 \text{ and } X_4)$

35- (Two marks) (For the question chosen by the student to answer)

(a)

$$\eta = \frac{V_s N_p}{V_p N_s}$$

(one mark)

$$\frac{75}{100} = \frac{V_s \times 4}{120 \times 1}$$

(½ mark)

$$V_s = 22.5 \text{ Volt}$$

(½ mark)

(b)

$$\text{emf} = -N \frac{\Delta \phi_m}{\Delta t} = -4 NABf$$

(one mark)

$$\text{emf} = -4 \times 100 \times 0.06 \times 0.1 \times 50$$

(½ mark)

$$\text{emf} = -120 \text{ V}$$

(½ mark)

36- (Two marks)

Laser photons : coherent

(one mark)

X - rays photons : incoherent

(one mark)

37- (one mark) (For the question chosen by the student to answer)

- (a) Due to the ability of X-rays to diffract as they penetrate through materials.
- (b) This radiation is generated when the electrons collide with the target and slow down due to repulsion, collision and scattering. They lose a part or all of their energy as electromagnetic radiation.

38- (one mark) (For the question chosen by the student to answer)

- (a) The resonant cavity
- (b) The reference beam.

39- (one mark)

It keeps the coil rotation when the torque ceases at the position of being perpendicular to the magnetic flux lines.

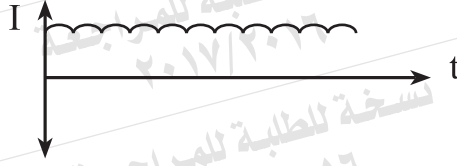
40 - (one mark) (for the question chosen by the student to answer)

- (a) Decreasing the wavelength associating the electron beam.
- or: Increasing the resolving or magnifying power of the microscope.
- (b) The electron beam passes straight striking the screen at the midpoint.

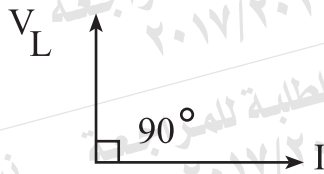
or: A luminous spot appears at the middle of the screen and no image is formed.

41- (one mark)

Answer: (d)



42- (one mark)



(or any other correct shape)

43- (Two marks)

Answer: (C) $R = 8 \Omega$

44- (Two marks)

The magnetic energy stored in the coil is discharged through the inert gas, causing collisions among its atoms and hence, ionization.

45- (Two marks)

$$I = \frac{V_B}{R} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark}\right)$$

$$400 \times 10^{-6} = \frac{V_B}{3750} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark}\right)$$

$$V_B = 1.5 V \quad \left(\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark}\right)$$
$$200 \times 10^{-6} = \frac{1.5}{(3750 + R_x)}$$

$$R_x = 3750 \Omega \quad \left(\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark}\right)$$

or

$$\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{V_B}{R_0} \times \frac{R_0 + R_x}{V_B} = \frac{R_0 + R_x}{R_0} \quad \text{(one mark)}$$

$$2 = \frac{3750 + R_x}{3750}$$

$$R_x = 3750 \Omega \quad \text{(one mark)}$$